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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/445,356	03/01/2000	NICOLAS HOCHET	VEI0318PUSA	9843

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EXAMINER

MUSSER, BARBARA J

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

1733

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/445,356	HOCHET ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Barbara J. Musser	1733

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 August 2002.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-6 and 10-15 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-6 and 10-15 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). <u>15</u> .
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) <u>9</u> .	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other:

DETAILED ACTION

1. The finality of the previous office action is withdrawn. This new non-final office action is intended to replace the previous office action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claims 1-6 and 10-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Regarding claim 1, it is unclear what type of reinforcement material is required as the specification only discloses fiber reinforcement.

Claim 5 recites the limitation "the forming mold" in line 3. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim 6 recites the limitation "the forming mold" in lines 2-3. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

The term "approximately" in claim 11 is a relative term which renders the claim indefinite. The term "approximately" is not defined by the claim, the specification does not provide a standard for ascertaining the requisite degree, and one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably apprised of the scope of the invention. It is unclear what temperature range is claimed.

Regarding claim 12, it is unclear whether the skin contains two separate thermoplastics as both claim 1 and claim 12 require a thermoplastic.

Regarding claim 13, it is unclear what the scope of the claim is, i.e. it is unclear whether the polyolefin is required to be polypropylene.

Claim 15 recites the limitation "said method" in line 7. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Objections

4. The claims are objected to because they include reference characters which are not enclosed within parentheses.

Reference characters corresponding to elements recited in the detailed description of the drawings and used in conjunction with the recitation of the same element or group of elements in the claims should be enclosed within parentheses so as to avoid confusion with other numbers or characters which may appear in the claims. See MPEP § 608.01(m).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1, 2, 5, 6, and 10-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the admitted prior art in view of Dubois(FR 2711573A), Yoshinori(JP07081628A) and optionally Ilzhoefner et al.(DE 4442767A1)

The admitted prior art discloses forming a composite sandwich panel by cold pressing a reinforced thermoplastic skin, a thermoplastic core, and a second reinforced thermoplastic skin in a cold mold to form a panel which is used in automobiles. The skins are preheated to a softening temperature prior to molding. After molding, a separate hinge can be added to the panel.(Specification, pages 1-2)

The admitted prior art is silent as to the molding pressure. Dubois discloses forming a thermoplastic honeycomb panel like those in the admitted prior art by molding the panel at 10-30 bar.(Abstract) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to mold the panel of the admitted prior art at 10-30 bar since Dubois discloses that panels like those of the admitted prior art are molded at 10-30 bar.

The admitted prior art does not disclose forming the hinge by cutting only a narrow incision through one skin and the entire core of the panel while leaving the second skin intact. Yoshinori discloses a method of forming an integral hinge in a thermoplastic honeycomb panel which is used in automobiles by cutting a narrow incision through one skin and the entire core of the panel while leaving the second skin intact.(Figure 3, Abstract) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to replace the separate hinge of the admitted prior art with an integral hinge formed by cutting through one skin and the entire core of the

panel while leaving the second skin intact since this would reduce the cost as a separate hinge would not be required and since Yoshinori discloses forming such hinges in honeycomb panels used in automobiles like the admitted prior art does, particularly since Ilzhoefer shows it is known to form integral hinges in fiber-reinforced thermoplastic.(Abstract)

Regarding claim 2, the references do not disclose when or where the hinge is formed in the panel. One in the art reading the references as a whole would appreciate that there is no criticality in the timing of forming the hinge. Therefore, one in the art would readily appreciate that it would have been within the purview of one in the art to form the hinge after formation of the panel while still in the mold since this would reduce processing time. Only the expected results would be achieved.

Regarding claims 5 and 6, the references do not disclose when or where the hinge is formed in the panel. One in the art reading the references as a whole would appreciate that there is no criticality in the timing of forming the hinge. Therefore, one in the art would readily appreciate that it would have been within the purview of one in the art to form the hinge either before or after removal from the mold. Only the expected results would be achieved.

Regarding claim 10, the references do not specifically state that the subassembly of skins and core is pre-heated prior to molding. However one in the art would appreciate that the pre-assembly could be preheated to ensure better molding particularly since the molded panel can be formed into a curved shape and when

forming such a shape preheating the core as well as the skins would enable easier molding.

Regarding claim 11, Dubois discloses the skins are pre-heated to 160-200C during the forming process.(Oral translation) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to pre-heat the skins of the admitted prior art to 160-200 C since Dubois discloses that panels like those of the admitted prior art are made by first pre-heating the skins to 160-200 C.

Regarding claim 12, the admitted prior art discloses the thermoplastic is reinforced but not with what. Such reinforcement is conventionally fibers as shown for example by Ilzhoefer et al.(Abstract) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use glass fiber as the reinforcement in the thermoplastic of the admitted prior art since Ilzhoefer et al. that reinforced panels in automobiles can be formed from glass finer reinforcement and since the use of fiber as reinforcement is well-known and conventional in the art.

Regarding claim 13, the admitted prior art is silent as to the thermoplastic used to form the panel. Both Dubois(oral translation) and Yoshinori(oral translation) disclose using polypropylene to form the skins and core of the honeycomb. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to form the panels of the admitted prior art from polypropylene since Dubois and Yoshinori both disclose that panels like those of the admitted prior art are made from polypropylene.

Regarding claim 14, the admitted prior art discloses the core is cellular but does not specifically state it is honeycomb. Dubois discloses the panel contains a

honeycomb core.(Abstract) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the core of the admitted prior art honeycomb since Dubois discloses that panels like those of the admitted prior have honeycomb cores.

7. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the references as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Mumper.

The references cited above do not disclose the type of blade used to cut the panel of the admitted prior art, Dubois, Yoshinori, and optionally Ilzhoefer et al. Mumper discloses cutting corrugated board into sections using a serrated blade which is pressed downward.(Figure 1; Col. 1, ll. 65-67) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a serrated knife to cut through a first skin and core in a straight downward motion since this would prevent tearing of the board edges as taught by Mumper.(Col. 1, ll. 7-12) While the reference discloses a straight downward vertical slice, one in the art would understand since the knife is not intended to cut entirely through the honeycomb, pressing straight down would not necessarily cut through all of the honeycomb core but would leave small portions uncut because the blade is serrated. Thus one in the art would appreciate that the knife blade would be moved horizontally as well as vertically to ensure that all of the honeycomb core is cut.

8. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the references as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Northall.

The references cited above do not disclose by two serrated blades which reciprocate to cut the hinge in the panel of the admitted prior art, Dubois, Yoshinori, and optionally Ilzhoefer et al. Northall discloses a method of cutting using two serrated blades which reciprocate to prevent buckling of the blades.(Col. 1, ll. 15-21) Such cutting devices are well-known and conventional in the cutting arts as shown for example by common electric bread knives and by Northall. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use this well-known and conventional cutting blade system since it prevents bending of the cutting blade(Col. 1, ll. 15-21) and since it cuts more quickly than using only one blade particularly since these cutting blades are so well-known and conventional in the cutting art.

Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-6 and 10-15 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. See the above rejections.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **Barbara J. Musser** whose telephone number is (703)-305-1352. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday; alternate Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Ball can be reached on 703-308-2058. The fax phone numbers for

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the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9310 for regular communications and 703-872-9311 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-0661.

TM

BJM

September 20, 2002


Michael W. Ball
Supervisory Patent Examiner
Technology Center 1700